

TYR

- The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*
2. Unresisted and cruel power.
Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cruel government; rigorous command.
Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakespeare.*
Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.*
God in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly intral
His outward freedom; tyranny must be. *Milton.*
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.
The tyranny of the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TYRANT. *n. f.* [*tyrannos*; *tyrannus*, Latin.] Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



TYR

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor.
Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a tyrant. *Sidney, b. 1.*
I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
The house of woe, and dungeon of our tyrant. *Milton.*
Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any tyrant who was not also false and perfidious! *South's Sermons.*
Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king.
When tyrant custom had not shackl'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Dryden.*
TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See *TIRE*.
I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the tyre of her head. *Thomson.*
TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyre's take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Disp.*

U.

V.

VAC

- V. Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.
U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *abuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.
V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity.
How is't
That thus you bend your eye on vacancy,
And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? *Sh. Hamlet.*
2. Chasm; space unfilled.
The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts's Logic.*
3. [Vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is un-supplied.
In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was funnion'd to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*
4. [Vacances, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.
If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little vacancies from toil are sweet. *Dryd. St. of In.*
The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*
5. Littlefulness; emptiness of thought.
When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Walton.*
VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]
1. Empty; unfilled; void.
Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.
A better race to bring into their vacant room. *Milton.*
Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.
Left the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.*
Others when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*
4. Being at leisure; disengaged.
They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Sponser.*
Sir John Berkeley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.*
The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*
5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.
The wretched slave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread. *Shakef.*
The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buck.*
Some vain amusement of a vacant soul. *Irene.*
To VACATE. *v. a.* [vacare, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

VAG

- That after act vacating the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
3. To dedicate; to put an end to.
He vacates my revenge;
For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*
- VACATION. *n. f.* [vacation, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.
Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*
As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*
2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.
Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
VACCARY. *n. f.* [vacca, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*
VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [vacillans, from vacillo, Lat. vacillant, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.
I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
VACILLATION. *n. f.* [vacillatio, from vacillo, Lat. vacillation, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.
The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every vacillation. *Darham.*
VACUIST. *n. f.* [from vacuum.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist.
Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*
VACUATION. *n. f.* [vacuati, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Diç.*
VACUITY. *n. f.* [vacuitas, from vacuus, Lat. vacuit, Fr.]
1. Emptiness; State of being unfilled.
Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Hythnast.*
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.
In filling up vacancies, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fund.*
He, that seat soon failing, meets
A vast vacuity. *Milton.*
Body and space are quite different things, and a vacuity is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*
God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacuity of our soul, should intirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*
3. Inanity; want of reality.
The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with vacuity and emptiness. *Glauco.*
VACUOUS. *adj.* [vacuus, Lat. vacuus, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.
Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor vacuum the space. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.
Our enquiries about vacuum, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*
To VADE. *v. n.* [vado, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Sponser.*
A word useful in poetry, but not received.
Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall vade. *Wotton.*
VAGABOND. *adj.* [vagabundus, low Latin. vagabond, Fr.]
1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.